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of the mountain species (*Prunus demissa*), and are large and edible. Whenever I could do so, I always collected a handful of them, for eating, as I pursued my search for plants. At one house where I stopped for dinner, I was treated to choke cherry pie, which was very palatable indeed! The species at Long Pine is identical in every respect with that found in abundance in the Black Hills, and at Fort Robinson near the line between Nebraska and Wyoming.

The Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum*) is another mountain species which extends eastward to Long Pine. I found it fruiting profusely. Likewise, the pretty little shrub, *Rhus aromatica*, var. *trilobata*, is another westerner which I noted in full fruit in this famous cañon.

There are many other plants which show that here the two floras meet and overlap, but these given are probably the most striking.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Absorption of Aniline Colors by living Cells.—Douglas H. Campbell. (Bot. Gazette, xii., pp. 193, 194.)

Andromeda floribunda.—Pursh. (Garden, xxxi., p. 612; illustrated.)

Asperifolia.—*Some West American, II*.—Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, i., pp. 55-60.)

The new classification of certain Borraginaceous plants, proposed by Professor Greene, institutes two new genera, viz.: *Oreocarya*, of nine species made up from *Eritrichium* and *Krynitzia*, and *Eremocarya* of two species, both included by Dr. Gray in *Eritrichium*. *Piptocalyx* of Torrey is restored to generic rank and given two species—the original *P. circumscissus* and *P. dichotomus*, Greene.

Asa Gray. (Gard. Chron., ii., June 25th, '87, pp. 836, 837.) (Bot. Gazette, xii., p. 203.) (Gard. Month., xxix, p. 252.)

All give notices in full of the various degrees and honorary orations delivered at Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh in his honor during the month of June. They are particularly happy in their sentiment and warm in their praise. He was pronounced with the degree of Doctor of Science from Cambridge, "Floræ

sacerdos venerabilis"; and at Oxford with a D.C.L., "Moribus suavissimis veritatisque semper quam famæ propriæ studiosior."

Auxanometer—*A simple and inexpensive self-registering*.—Hermon C. Bumpus. *A registering Auxanometer*.—Charles R. Barnes. (Bot. Gazette, xii., pp. 149-152; two plates.)

Botany of San Miguel.—Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, i., pp. 74-93.)

The island of San Miguel is the most western member of the archipelago lying off the coast of southern California, whose flora has received so admirable an exposition at the hands of Professor Greene, Mr. Lyon and others. It is a table-land 200 to 300 feet high, rising at points, however, to elevations of over 800 feet. There is little arboreous vegetation, but evidence is adduced to show that *Rhus integrifolia* was abundant not long ago, as its wood is still found in sufficient quantity to furnish a fuel supply to the fishermen and seal-hunters who visit the island. The bulk of the vegetation is composed of strictly insular species, while the most abundant plant is *Mesembrianthemum crystallinum*, which Prof. Greene believes to be indigenous here, as in South Africa. "A Catalogue of the Flowering Plants of the Island" enumerates 120 species and varieties.

Cactuses in Arizona. (Gard. Chron. ii., p. 17; illustrated.)

Chionanthus Virginica. (Vick's Ill. Month. Mag., x., p. 227; one figure.)

Collinsia—*A curious*.—Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, i., pp. 52-55.)

Professor Greene records the occurrence of regular corollas on *Collinsia bicolor*, the plant thus showing affinity to Nuttall's genus *Tonella*. He maintains that the genera are not distinct, and refers *T. floribunda*, Gray, to the older genus; *T. collinsiioides*, Nutt., is already *Collinsia tenella*, Benth.

Coloring the Nuclei of living Cells.—Douglas H. Campbell. (Bot. Gazette, xii., pp. 192, 193.)

Mr. Campbell has succeeded in accomplishing this process with several different aniline dyes during his work in the laboratory at Tübingen.

Cortical Peculiarities in the Plum.—Thomas Meehan. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1887, advance sheets.)

Cypripedium pubescens and *C. spectabile*. (Vick's Ill. Month. Mag., x., p. 217; colored plate.)

Desiderata of the Herbarium of the Department of Agriculture for North America, north of Mexico, Ranunculaceæ to Rosaceæ inclusive.—Geo. Vasey. (Dept. Agric., Bot. Division, Bull. No. 4, pamph., 8vo., pp. 15, Washington, 1887.)

Fungi—A List of Works on North American.—W. G. Farlow and William Trelease. (Bibliog. Contrib. Library of Harvard University, No. 25, pamph., pp. 36, Cambridge, 1887.)

We are pleased to chronicle the completion of this great piece of work, the first part of which we noted a few months ago. About 645 titles are given, and the list is undoubtedly as complete as such lists can be made on the first attempt, for we have no doubt that these industrious authors will come across a few more articles every year for some time to come. Not the least interesting feature is the arrangement of births and deaths of authors cited, by which we are enabled to ascertain the age of everyone who has had anything to do with our Fungi.

Fungi of Illinois—Parasitic, II.—T. J. Burrill and F. S. Earle. (Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist., ii., pp. 387-432.)

The first paper of this series gave an account of the Illinois *Uredineæ*; the third and fourth will be devoted to the *Peronosporæ* and *Ustilagineæ*. The authors of the *Erysipheæ* have studied the group for many years, and Mr. Earle has given them his special attention in both field and laboratory. Two species and twelve hosts of other species were collected in the State by him alone. The description of the group is followed by an account of the development and notes on the classification. Very good figures illustrating the six genera accompany the key to the genera. The descriptive portion is followed by an index of species and of host plants.

Twenty-eight species are described: *Sphærotheca*, 5; *Erysiphe*, 4; *Uncinula*, 6; *Phyllactinia*, 1; *Podosphæra*, 1; *Microsphæra*, 11. The nomenclature is in harmony with that adopted for the *Uredineæ*, and conforms as far as may be to that of Winter in the Kryptogamen Flora. *Sphærotheca mors-uvæ* (S.) B. & C., is kept separate from *S. pannosa*, to which it has been referred. The form on *Agrimonia* is referred to *S. humili* (DC.), Burrill.

Erysiphe liriodendri, Schw., is fully described for the first time. All mycologists will doubtless be pleased to find the troublesome *Erysiphe Martii* referred, for reasons stated, to *E. communis*. *E. cichoraceorum* DC. (= *E. lamprocarpa*), is recorded as occurring on twenty-nine hosts.

Uncinula spiralis, B. & C., is referred to *U. ampelopsidis*, Pk. The former name has priority to the latter and should have been adopted. It was first published with a figure in Berkeley's Cryptogamic Botany. *Uncinula circinata*, C. & P., which usually grows on *Acer rubrum*, is here given only on *A. saccharinum*. This and *Microsphaera semitosta* were collected only by Mr. M. B. Waite, who is now a botanist of the State Laboratory. *Uncinula salicis* (DC.) Wint., includes the forms on both *Salix* and *Populus*.

Under *Podosphaera oxyacanthæ* (DC.) De By., are included the forms recognized in Europe under that name, *P. tridactyla* and *P. myrtillina*. The American specimens show intermediate forms uniting them all.

Microsphaera alni (DC.) Wint., includes a number of forms that have stood as species until now, though always troublesome, and recognized by little besides the host. They are: *M. pulchra*, *platani*, *Van Bruntiana*, *viburni*, *Hedwigii* and *Friesii*, in addition to *M. penicillata*. *Microsphaera quercina* (Schw.), Burrill, receives the forms on oaks formerly known as *M. extensa* and *M. abbreviata*.

The names mentioned above are the principal ones reduced to synonyms, and the number of species is thus diminished by twelve. Botanists have long felt the need of such a step, and the abundant material and years of study have enabled the authors to do it well.

A. B. S.

Flora Ottawaensis—Additions to the. (Ottawa Nat., i., p. 77.)

Two indigenous species and four colonists are reported, additional to previous lists.

Germination of Cucurbitaceous Plants.—Byron D. Halsted. (Agric. Science, i., pp. 149-154.)

Gymnogramme triangularis, Kaulf. (Garden, xxxii., p. 44; illustrated.)

Halesia tetraptera, L. (Garden, xxxi., p. 520; illustrated.)

Halesia tetraptera—*The Silver Bell or Snowdrop Tree*. (Vick's Ill. Month. Mag., x., pp. 195, 196; two figures.)

Horticultural Terminology.—L. H. Bailey, Jr. (Amer. Garden, July, 1887.)

Professor Bailey calls attention to the erroneous use of several botanical terms.

Hunnemannia fumariæfolia, Sweet (Mexico). (Garden, xxxi., p. 536; colored plate.)

Linaceæ—*A Revision of North American*.—William Trelease. (Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., v., pp. 7-20, two plates; also reprinted.)

Professor Trelease has made a critical study of our flaxes, with a view of revising them for the coming volume of the Synoptical Flora. His arrangement of the species is prefaced by some historical notes and others on homogony and heterogony of the flowers, our indigenous species being all homogene. It appears that we have as introduced species both *L. usitatissimum*, L., and *L. humile*, Mill., the latter to be distinguished by its dehiscent capsule with ciliate septa. *L. Floridanum*, n. sp. is the *L. Virginianum*, var. *Floridanum*, Planch.

Lower Californian Plants—Notes on.—C. R. Orcutt. (West Amer. Sci., iii., pp. 139, 140.)

A list of species collected by Mr. Lopatecki with the Spanish names, which, as Mr. Orcutt remarks, add considerably to its value.

Oaks of Southern and Lower California.—C. R. Orcutt. (West Amer. Sci., iii., pp. 135-139; illustrated.)

An instructive account of the distribution of the nine species of *Quercus* native to the region.

Phacelia Whitlavia. (Vick's Ill. Month. Mag., x., p. 228; colored plate.)

Philadelphus microphyllus. (Vick's Ill. Month. Mag., x., p. 250; one figure.)

Picea nigra, Link.—*The Black Spruce*. (Garden, xxxii, p. 47.)

Podosphæra minor, Howe, and *Microsphæra fulvofulcra*, Cooke—*The Identity of*.—Martha Merry. (Bot. Gazette, xii., pp. 189-191; one plate.)

Pseudotsuga Douglassii, Carr.—*The Douglass Fir*. (Garden, xxxii., pp. 95, 96.)

Ptelea trifoliata, L. (Garden, xxxi., p. 566.)

Roses Américaines—Nouvelles Remarques sur les.—François Crépin. (Comptes-Rendus, Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg., 1887, pp. 43-52.)

M. Crépin's paper is in effect a critical review of Dr. Watson's Revision of the North American Roses, in the 20th volume of the Proceedings of the American Academy; he differs from our American authority in some points, while on others they are agreed. M. Crépin thinks *R. lucida* and *R. nitida* need more study, but regards *R. humilis* as easily distinguishable. He doubts the distinctness of several West American species, and appeals to American botanists to send him specimens, saying that our aid is indispensable in closing the monograph to which he has devoted so many years of study. We trust that M. Crépin's request will not be neglected.

Sabbatia campestris, Nutt., (Garden, xxxi., p. 509; illustrated.)

Septorias of North America—Enumeration and Description of the.—George Martin. (Journ. Mycol., iii., pp. 37-94.)

This enumeration, which has been continued through several numbers of the Journal, is now completed. It includes 188 species of *Septoria*, 8 of *Phleospora* and 20 of *Rhabdospora*, 8 of *Phlyctæna*. A complete index to species and host plants is given.

Species—New or rare.—Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, i, pp. 60-74.)

We find here described *Eschscholtzia maritima* from the island of San Miguel, very interesting and important from its affinity to *Hunnemannia*; *Streptanthus albidus*, *Thelypodium rigidum*, *Silene simulans*, *Lepigonum tenue*, *Calyptridium nudum*, *Lupinus Franciscanus* and *L. pachylobus*, *Trifolium filipes*, *Rhamnus rubra*, *Ribes amictum*, *Oenothera nitida*, *Cnicus amplifolius*, *Troximon elatum*, *Gilia mellita* and *G. parvula*, *Pentstemon leucanthus*, *Muilla transmontana* and *Hookera leptandra*. There are also interesting notes on *Carpenteria*, in which Prof. Greene finds close affinity to *Philadelphus*, and on *Stachys Californica*, Benth., which he well distinguishes from *S. bullata*.

Spirogyra under Shock.—Stanley Coulter. (Bot. Gazette, xii., pp. 153-157; five figures.)

Sophora secundiflora—Fasciation in.—George Vasey. (Bot. Gazette, xii., pp. 160, 161; one plate.)

Thuja gigantea, Nutt. (Garden, xxxi., p. 615.)

Vegetable Parasites and Evolution.—W. G. Farlow, M.D. (Advance Sheets from the Proceedings of the A. A. A. S., Vol. xxxvi; 19 pages.)

It was a pleasant surprise to receive the vice-president's address in pamphlet form the same day that it was given and to find it reprinted entire in the Botanical Gazette (Vol. xii., pp. 173-189), ere a week had elapsed since the close of the meeting. It is difficult to put in a few words the exact scope of this most interesting essay; suffice it is to say that after stating that zoölogists have gone farther than botanists in their efforts to explain the evolution of higher forms from lower, owing to the fact that the palæontological record of lower animals is more complete than that of lower plants, the author proceeds to define the term parasite, illustrating from the Phanerogams the Algæ and Fungi, including a long discussion of symbiosis and the algo-fungal theory of Lichens and Frank's Mycorrhiza, and concluding with a few theories on the origin of vegetable parasites.

White and Yellow Poplars.—H. A. Evans. (Bot. Gazette, xii., pp. 165, 166.)

Mr. Evans presents evidence to show that the white and yellow wood of *Liquidambar* is not produced by different varieties, but by trees of different ages, the older being yellow.

Yucca brevifolia. (Gard. Chron., i., p. 772; illustrated.)

The statement is made that the London Telegraph is supplied with paper made from this Californian species.

Zannichellia palustris, L.—F. W. Anderson. (Bot. Gazette, xii., p. 192.)

The species is reported from a spring near Great Falls, Montana.

Botanical Notes.

Henry William Ravenel, LL.D. Born at Berkeley, S. C., May 19th, 1814; died at Aiken, S. C., July 17th, 1887.

Though most of his life was spent in his native State yet his